

Docket No.: 110267.201US3

Please find attached a marked up version of the above referenced specification pages as Appendix A.

Also attached please find replacement pages 1, 2, 6, 7 and 36 as Appendix B.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Please cancel claims 1 through 19 and 23 through 24 without prejudice or disclaimer.

A clean copy of the claims is attached herewith as Appendix C.

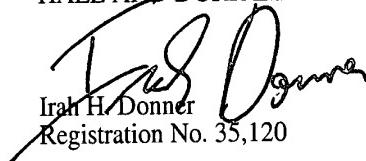
AUTHORIZATION

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for this Amendment, or credit any overpayment to deposit account no. 50-0436.

In the event that an extension of time is required, or which may be required in addition to that requested in a petition for an extension of time, the Commissioner is requested to grant a petition for that extension of time which is required to make this response timely and is hereby authorized to charge any fee for such an extension of time or credit any overpayment for an extension of time to deposit account no. 50-0436.

Respectfully Submitted,

HALE AND DORR LLP



Irak H. Donner
Registration No. 35,120

1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20004

202.942.8400 IHD:cgm

Date: *4/7/02*

Facsimile: 202.942.8484

**SECURITY MARKING SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
MINIMIZING PIRATING OF DATA ON DATA MEDIA
INCLUDING COMPACT DISCS AND DIGITAL VERSATILE DISCS**

RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a divisional application of U.S. Application No. 09/448,409 filed November 23, 1999 which is a continuation of International Application No. PCT/US99/14621, filed June 29, 1999, which in turn claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/091,036, filed June 29, 1998, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

This application is also related to: U.S. Non-provisional Application entitled, "Data Disc Modulation for Minimizing Pirating and/or Unauthorized Copying and/or Unauthorized Access of/to Data on/from Data Media including Compact Discs and Digital Versatile Discs", filed May 20, 1999, Application No. 09/315,104; U. S. Nonprovisional Application entitled, "Method for Minimizing Pirating and/or Unauthorized Copying and/or Unauthorized Access of/to Data on/from Data Media including Compact Discs and Digital Versatile Discs, and System and Data Media for Same", filed May 20, 1999, Application No. 09/315,012; and U. S. Nonprovisional Application entitled, "Method for Minimizing Pirating and/or Unauthorized Copying and/or Unauthorized Access of/to Data on/from Data Media

Rec'd

APPENDIX B

including Compact Discs and Digital Versatile Discs, and System and Data Media for Same", filed May 20, 1999, Application No. 09/315,102, all three of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates generally to anti-data pirating technology. More specifically, the invention relates to a method and system of marking data discs by introducing, into the polycarbonate material, a predetermined tracing substance known as a security marking during the manufacturing stage of the polycarbonate material. This marking technique is useful in tracking pirated data and/or sources, such as compact discs (CDs) or digital versatile discs (DVDs), to thereby prevent future pirating of data.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There are two basic methods for recording sound and music - analog and digital. See e.g. Ken C. Pohlmann, *AThe Compact Disc@, THE COMPUTER MUSIC & DIGITAL AUDIO SERIES, Volume 5.* The above-mentioned

APPENDIX B

standard. Moreover, basis specifications relevant to CD player design is located in the signal format specifications.

Referring to Prior Art Figure 2A and 2B, the physical characteristics of the compact disc surface structure are described. Each CD is less than 5 inches in diameter whose track thickness is essentially thinner than a hair and whose track length averages approximately 3 and a half miles. The innermost portion of the disc is a hole, with a diameter of 15 mm, that does not hold data. The hole provides a clamping area for the CD player to hold the CD firmly to the spindle motor shaft.

Data is recorded on a surface area of the disc that is 35.5 mm wide. A lead-in area rings the innermost data area, and a lead-out area rings the outermost area. Both lead-in and lead-out areas contain non-audio data used to control the CD player. Generally, a change in appearance in the reflective data surface of a disc marks the end of musical information.

Recd

APPENDIX B

A transparent plastic substrate comprises most of the CD's 1.2 mm thickness. Viewing a magnified portion of the CD surface, as shown in Prior Art Figure 2A and 2B, the top surface of the CD is covered with a very thin metal layer of generally aluminum, silver or gold. Data is physically contained in pits impressed along the CD's top surface. Above this metalized pit surface and disc substrate lies another thin protective lacquer coating (10 to 30 micrometers). An identifying label (5 micrometers) is printed on top of the lacquer coating.

A system of mirrors and lenses sends a beam of laser light to read the data. A laser beam is applied to the underside of a CD and passes through the transparent substrate and back again. The beam is focused on the metalized data surface that is sandwiched or embedded inside the disc. As the disc rotates, the laser beam moves across the disc from the center to the edge. This beam produces on-off code signals that are converted into, for example, a stereo electric signal.

various features of novelty that characterize the invention, are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of this disclosure. For a better understanding of the invention, its operating advantages and the specific objects attained by its uses, reference should be had to the accompanying drawings and descriptive matter, which illustrate preferred embodiments of the invention.

13

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a conventional specification table for a conventional compact disc system.

Figures 2A and 2B show a scale drawing of a conventional CD data surface.

Figure 3 shows a typical compact disc pit surface.

Figure 4 shows a diagram of a conventional pit track.

Figure 5 shows a conventional bump height on a CD surface.